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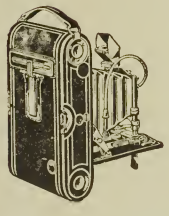

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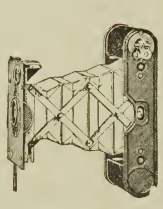

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 7 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY, 1916 No. 7

Then it Poured

AS the old year melted into the new, a gentle shower came down and wept at the noise which is our favorite way of expressing our joy at being one year nearer the grave, but we don't intend saying all we think about this annual disturbance of the midnight sleep of infants and invalids. The matter merely came in with the rain. It is of this rain and others that will follow, if Providence, the City Council and Rainmaker Hatfield work together satisfactorily, we would speak. Now we don't know whether the Council consulted the City Attorney, before employing Hatfield, as to its responsibility in case an unusual amount of rain should do much damage, but it seems it ought to have done. Reports have it that a Councilman expressed his contempt of the rainmaking in no measured terms and it is conceivable that his attitude may be all that will save the council should a victim of too much rain bring suit against the city for pernicious activity on the part of their rainmaker employee. Supposing we were reroofing our barn, and it sadly needs it, and had undertaken the job because the weather man promised a sufficient spell of fine weather to complete it, and just as the old roof was off, Hatfield let loose some of his rain spells and flooded the interior, would we not have cause for complaint? There are a thousand of other possibilities from going out without an umbrella, dressed perishably, so to speak, to being stalled by snow in the mountains, and if it may be hard to prove legally that Hatfield did it, it will be just as difficult to show that he did not, for dubbing a thing tommyrot is not legal proof of its non-existence, however effectively it may show the lack of comprehension on the part of the tommyrotter. As a gardening magazine and a tentative believer in the possibility of making rain, we hope Hatfield will collect his money and not incur thereby other expenses for the city.

(The above editorial was written two weeks before "The Flood."—Our Editor is some Prophet.—G. K.)

Crops & Top Hats

WE ought to be very happy and enormously prosperous. We have just spent a week or so glancing through the annual boast, issued by our only morning daily, and are filled with amazement at our incomparable riches as set forth therein with profuse illustration. Fact is, we were looking for a little mention of the Floral Association and thought we had found it when we came to a list of clubs and later on in a voluminous article about City Beautification; but no, it is not among the prideful things of the city. Of course, we were peeved and resolved we would have a special Hurrah of our own some day and leave the offender out, but we must confess to finding matters of interest, one, that a debtor of ours, from whom we have vainly sought to collect these many moons, had made countless thousands out of a crop he raised this year. He did not tell of this, his story was very contradictory and some explanation must be forthcoming. The other had to do with tophats. They seem to be the penalty of being or having been a President or Governor. If you are in office you must keep this weapon on when photographed; if you are out you may hold it in your hand. If any one doubts this let them look at the picture of celebrities at the Exposition and also let them weigh carefully the effect of on or off as expressed there. Our own President and Vice Marshall are still suffering; Taft and Governor Goldsborough have escaped and Roosevelt looks on his as a shield or a cannon. Bryan never was a President, you can see by his cap, and never will be unless he gives up that comfortable headpiece. The tophat has replaced the crown of the old countries and it is almost as hard to wear and maybe as difficult to keep shiny.

WE hardly know what to say as a New Year's greeting. We dare not join the prophets that promise good things recklessly, for if they were true prophets from knowledge they

would not be prophesying, but much too busy spending the money they made by playing futures. We do know that we are here and expect to stay and that come what may we must make the best of it. We think if it does not we shall look ahead to next year with hope. We plant every year, crop or none, and hope in the future is the thing that makes life worth living. There is no harm in being ever so optimistic if you can stand the lack of realization of your hopes and keep on building new ones. All of which means that in this 1916 we wish you good hope and as much of realization as the law finds will be good for you. We accept our own prescription; we hope for worlds of subscribers and advertisers galore but are braced to stand the shock if they don't materialize, the fact is, it cannot affect our salary, though it might ease our pocket.

A Short Business Talk Aimed at Long-Headed Business Men

THIS is a statement—not a hard-luck story, and asks a question, which you are expected to answer for yourself. These are supposed to be hard times and naturally we look around to see how we can reduce expenses. We see places where we can cut off an expense which seems to be bringing no immediate return in real money, feeling that the enterprise, though worthy, can get along without our support. Perhaps several others have figured the same way, and those behind the project say to themselves, "What's the use of us trying to carry the whole burden," and they give up reluctantly. Then perhaps a little later, times improve and the small outlay per month would not have been missed, but the project has gone by the board and cannot be revived.

Perhaps you are wondering where there is such a case, and I call your attention to the California Garden, a magazine with a purpose and a work to perform, run entirely for the public good, with absolutely no selfish motive.

For seven years it has been issued monthly, without a cent having been paid for the excellent original articles which it contains. It has told each month what to plant during the next, and how to plant. It has given opinions and suggestions, backed by years of experience of amateurs and professionals. It is probably read more closely than any other publication in San Diego. It has the respect of a substantial list of readers, who pay a dollar a year for it.

Are you wondering where you come in? Well, no publication can live on its subscriptions. The California Garden needs better patronage of its advertising columns.

We figure that every nurseryman, or professional flower-grower should have an ad. in the Garden, even if he never sees it bring back a dollar to him directly, because it is encouraging and helping our people to plant more trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables of all kinds. It is helping your business, even if it doesn't take men or women by the hand and lead them to your door. If the Garden should cease publication, you professional growers would be out more than the cost of an ad. during the coming year.

It deserves the support of other business men generally because it is helping to make good our reputation as the "Land of Sunshine and Flowers". It is teaching our people and the new-comers how to make the best of their planting opportunities. It is doing its best to conserve our natural advantages along lines of beauty with the idea of helping to make San Diego the prettiest city in America, a reputation that will bring many thousands of tourists here every year.

The Chamber of Commerce should support California Garden to the extent of distributing thousands of copies among the people of the East. It couldn't find a better medium for spreading the gospel of "San Diego—The Place to LIVE".

Just a few more regular ads. would allow California Garden to continue to be self-supporting, as it has been in the past, and all that its sponsors ask.

Do you believe California Garden should continue?

Monthly Excursion Through Exposition Grounds

By G. R. GORTON

ADJOINING the Southern California Counties Building on the north is a replica of an old English formal garden—not of any one in particular, but nevertheless of the type. However, the designer, Capt. Gray, says that when he planted the grass strips which form a part of the borders of each flower bed, he had in mind the grass walks in the famous Kew Gardens. Here the grass walks would not be practicable, so the idea was adapted to fit the changed environment.

On the side of the garden is a colorful bed of Penstemon in mixed colors, combined with Blue Ageratum, Agathaea coelestis (the tiny blue African Daisy). The shrubbery group of this bed contains the variegated form of Veronica Purple Queen, Duranta plumieri, the Golden variegated Euonymous, and Arbutus unedo, the Strawberry tree. The bed next adjoining is of Blue Ageratum and Poinsettias, and Alyssum Little Gem, the shrubbery used being Raphiolepis ovata, the Japanese Hawthorn, which, true to its native home, is to

Seven Southern California Counties Gardens

The symmetrical boxed cypress placed at regular intervals throughout the garden, the formally pruned borders of Crimson Rambler Roses and of Myrtus communis, the latter suggesting the box borders of the old world, together with the Dracaena indivisa set exactly in the center of things, all intensify the formality of design.

The two beds nearest the building are almost entirely of shrubbery, including masses of Hypericum grandiflorum, conspicuous for its clusters of small yellow flowers, now coming into bloom. Salvia splendens is used to furnish a note of bright color in both beds. Besides these two, shrubbery has been used in each of the flower beds to lend a bit of variety.

other Southern California shrubbery as the Japanese dwarfed Cypress is to the Monterey Cypress.

The last bed on this side contains Zinnias and Dahlias in many colors, later on to be supplemented or succeeded, as the case may be, by Gladiolus, Mrs. Francis King—one of the best. Leptospermum laevigatum, Veronica imperialis and Pittosporum viridiflorum occupy the corner of the bed. On the east is a bed of Gertrude Pearson Geraniums, with a similar group of shrubbery. In season, this bed will blossom forth with Gladiolus America. Another bed of Penstemons and Agathaeas adjoins this, varied with a Ficus Australis and the variegated Veronica Purple Queen.

Next south are Gaillardias, the Indian Blanket Flowers, edged with Pyretherum aureum (Golden Feather). This bed will also contain Gladiolus Mrs. King when their time comes.

Again to the south the bed of Petunias and Shasta Daisies will, at Easter time, be augmented by a fine mass of Easter Lilies. This is rather far to look ahead, but it offers the pleasure of anticipation. A large Musa graces the corner, and relieves the planting from being too flat.

A bed nearby is carpeted with Lemon Gazania, well named Peacock Flower; not that Peacocks are yellow, but because the markings on the base of the petals suggest those on the peacock's plumage. Grouped around the Phoenix canariensis at the corner of the bed are Veronicas, both the Purple Queen and imperialis.

The rose beds on the east and partly on the north side of the garden contribute no inconsiderable part to the charm of the whole, and even now make quite a respectable show of bloom, suggestive of what they will be when the warmer months come.

Conifers have been quite extensively used throughout the entire landscaping of the grounds surrounding the building, and there will be found many different species to delight the lovers of this great order of trees.

Under some Cedrus deodara (the Himalayan or Mountain Cedar), Casuarinas, etc., at the northeast corner of the building, the ornamental strawberry (Fragaria repens) has been quite successfully used as a ground cover.

The open court which overlooks the garden is itself a beauty spot. In the corners are grouped Muehlenbeckia platyclados (against the building) flanked with Begonia odorata, Mme. de Lesseps and others, combined with such ferns as Woodwardia, Pteris tremula, the well known Nephrolepis tuberosa, etc. The charm of the place is further enhanced by hanging baskets of Asparagus Sprengeri, and vases of Rhapis humilis guard the entrance to the building proper.

If the visitor is a lover of gardens, we assume that he has visited this one before entering the building, so he is now ready to regretfully leave the court and proceed to view the marvels of English walnut elephants and creamery butter cows, prodigously large fruits, vegetables and stories, together with the other wonders which are there displayed. When, in due time, he leaves by the south entrance, he passes through another court or patio, much larger than the first and distinguished, to the mind of the horticulturist, by the masses of Chorizema illicifolia which surround each of the Chamaerops excelsa (the most dwarf of all fan palms, by the way) which occupy the corners of the patio. This place is further distinguished by the fact that the last exhibition of the Floral Association was held there. Baskets of Asparagus Sprengeri hang from the arches, and form a pleasing contrast to the white stucco.

The planting across the front of the building contains several specimens of interest. On the east of the entrance, almost concealed by the group of Acacia verticillata, Grevillea thelemanniana, Casuarina stricta, etc., a specimen of Lawson's cypress tries to be seen. A large Melaleuca is an interesting feature of the group. West of the entrance there is more Acacia verticillata, and Grevillea thelemanniana, a fine specimen of Crataegus lalandi, a little past its best, but still good. Very conspicuous and striking are the Wigandias occupying the center of the group, two species of this genus being represented. These are what Prof. Stevens would call "accent plants," which is a very apt way of classifying this type of subjects.

The southwest corner of the building is embellished by a good specimen of Ficus Australis.

The Botanical Building is still in holiday attire. Poinsettias greet one everywhere from out of the foliage of other plants. Azaleas, particularly the much admired Niobo, an excellent white, Star Cinerarias, Primula obconica, Cyclamen in many colors—in fact, all the plants which one expects to see at holiday time were there at that time, and are still worth while seeing.

Pansies, blue, yellow and white, have succeeded the border of Vernon begonias on the esplanade facing the Music Pavilion, and the cannas north of the California Building have had to give place to stocks, planted in solid colors, which ought to make a gorgeous effect when their time to bloom arrives.

Have you planted any wild-flower seed? If not, there is still time.

Planting Cogitations

By F. C. ARTER

NOW that we are to have the Exposition with us another year, and, as by common report it is to be bigger and better than ever, I doubt not that those who have the planting in charge have on their "thinking caps" and are doing some hard cogitating along original lines for the coming year, not that there is much room for serious criticism of present arrangements, yet for the coming season it would seem desirable, and I think quite feasible, to rearrange some features to good advantage. "Variety" being "the spice of life," let the planting scheme for the new year be varied for **our own pleasure,** as it will give new aspirations and inspiration to we San Diegans, many of whom no doubt will want to loiter away many happy hours amid its inspiring beauty. There is one thing I should like to dwell a little on, if only to emphasize a remark made by the Editor of the Garden. He says: "The dahlia must have a place and a big place in the Exposition grounds next year." It almost gives a true lover of the dahlia a "pain," who, in looking over the Expo grounds finds his favorite flower looming up so conspicuously by its very absence, a few there are, isolated and common-place. It is hardly comprehensible that such a widely-grown and widely admired flower should be so neglected or overlooked. I hope the Garden Editor will use his very best speeling abilities to get the dahlia recognized in a much larger way.

Not wishing to poach upon the "Early Bird's" preserves, I shall refrain from scratching too deeply into the dahlia beds of the late lamented P. P. I. E. I will venture to pull out one little plum from his pudding—(disregard the mixed metaphor)—the effectiveness of planting the dahlia en mass—one kind, one color—as beautifully exemplified at the northern fair, by using Minnie Bergle, a deep-red dahlia, low growing, branching, and of good substance in stalk and flower. Who's got the tubers for a try-out here? Perhaps they would have to be propagated by greenhouse methods.

Quoting the "Early Bird" again, referring to some new varieties seen at the northern Expo, "I do not guarantee that the names are strictly correct, but am sure that I saw fine blooms labeled with about the same number of letters." I think it is a just common experience with all who try to decipher names of plants and flowers, and persons, too, at our flower shows. I realize that few of us are expert chirographers (to use a big word), but we can all use pains-taking care in marking plants, etc., where it is expected the public will read them.

This leads to another thought, a fault that perhaps few of us are chargeable with, giving inconvenient and inappropriate names to new varieties that we may have originated and wish to perpetuate. Just imagine a big 248-pound dahlia-lover down on his knees in a bed of 500 plants that were blazing on the slopes of the Berkeley hills, trying to make out this rather formidable name, M-e-p-h-i-s-t-o-p-h-i-l-e-s, while a second tries to transfer it to his note book.

If Mr. Quick's firey creation ever becomes popular down San Diego way he will have to give it a common name. The above is all right, perhaps, as a botanical name, it looks classy along with such unpronouncable names as eschsch-etc., that burdens one of our most beautiful native flowers, the flower that helped to make California famous. It was painful to hear "Guff" trying to get the right accent to that name, so he could pronounce it "off-hand," but up to the time I left Oakland he was still wrestling as with the very Old Nick himself.

I have recently been brousing among the back numbers of the Garden, running back into 1913. There is so much good "picking" in its pages that one is tempted to bring to light again some of the many good things found there. One theme that has run through its pages with much persistency—Plant, plant, plant, for the City Beautiful in 1915. We may now take a retrospective view of the year that has just been ushered out with such a bang and boom. While the showing may not be all that we could desire, still some progress has been made along the City Beautiful idea. There is still an urgent call to plant for the city more beautiful in 1916.

Plant, plant, plant with care,
Plant the common flowers, plant the rare,
Plant them here and plant them there;
Plant in the rough places and the bare,
Plant your flowers most anywhere.
Plant for the nineteen-sixteen fair.

F. C. ARTER.

Keep watch for Monthly Meeting Dates & Places

Passiflora Edulis (Fruiting Passion Vine)
Courtesy of West India Gardens, Altadena, California

The LATH HOUSE

RECENTLY, some folks who have places both in the city and in the mountains, said, "we have taken two hundred sacks up to our Pine Hills place and ordered the Jap to fill them with leaf mold, when he has nothing else to do, then we shall bring some down every time we go up. There is bright prospect for that city garden or lathhouse. These same good people figuring on a new lathhouse with clear stories and light and air have visions of growing roses therein, those varieties that hate our glorious climate and sulk or turn livid with disgust, such as American Beauty, Mrs. John Laing and others. Certainly Marechal Niel will give in such situation that perfect sulphur bloom and light green characteristic foliage that has made it beloved of all rosarians for decades. In England it is seen at its best with roots outside a greenhouse and top growth trained inside near the glass. Last year William Allen Richardson gave perfect colored blooms under the lath. All this preliminary to advising the trial of some roses in the lath house, if well lighted and aired. Put a Marechal Niel up a pillar, try Mrs. Sharman Crawford, and Emperor de Moroc, a Moss Rose, Cecile Bruner of course. She will give you blooms of wonderful delicacy, long stems and delicious foliage; perhaps the giant Paul de Neyron; Mrs. Aaron Ward would probably be much better colored and Ulrich Bruner certainly would. This is merely a suggestion and gives no right to back talk if it prove a failure on trial.

Those tall growing anemones, both single and double, should be in the lath house. They should come up through ferns as a sort of background to lower things.

Don't be disappointed if begonias and such begin to look pretty shabby. They have worked long and bloomingly and have earned a rest, and never forget this winter that rains don't water pots and hanging baskets worth a cent. This is reiterated again and again because it is so easy to forget. Perhaps you have begonia Verschafelti. It will soon begin to throw up bloom stalks and should be protected from rain, which is apt to spot the big leaves and ruin flowers.

Now is the time to bring in native maidenhair polypodiums, etc., before they make much growth. Protect them from sun and plant and water quickly and they will not suffer from moving if taken up with earth round the roots. Select the least developed plants. These ferns are to be found in nearly all our wild canyons with a northern exposure. The little gold and silver backs are fine for rock work and the coffee fern is very well worth a place in any house. If you dig them plant them; they are alive.

The Fruiting Passion Vine (*Passiflora Edulis*)

By F. O. POPENOE, West India Gardens
Altadena, California

The Passion Vine thrives in California. It is not yet well known, however, and hence its fruit has not come into general use. In Australia it is extensively grown.

The fruit is the size and shape of an egg, and contains a pulp of exceedingly good flavor. It is consumed much in the same manner as an egg—that is, by cutting off one end and removing the contents with a spoon. The pulp is also used as a flavoring for cakes, ice-creams, drinks and sweet-meats, and is a much appreciated addition to fruit salads. It packs and ships well.

Cultivation in a commercial way is simple. Use a wire trellis; that is, an ordinary wire fence with posts fifteen feet apart, planting a vine between each post and training the main stem up to reach the wires. Grows well in any ordinary open soil, and likes abundant fertilization. Bears a full crop when two years old, and the vine should be renewed after five years. Would be a suitable crop for growing in young orchards between the tree rows, to be removed about the time the orchard comes into bearing.

We recommend the general use of the Fruiting Passion Vine as an addition to the home garden to be planted on screens, pergolas, side fences or as shade for the chicken pens. Its rich green foliage is more ornamental than that of the average vine, and the fruit crop is of first importance.

The vine is a vigorous grower, and is quite hardy.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

LIKE many another bird, I am distinctly pleased that our Exposition is to be maintained another year and hope that readers of this magazine will take the unique opportunity of studying the wonderful vegetation there displayed, and that the powers that be will see their way to having color slides made of the most striking things. Economy is our present day fetish, coming a little like the locking of the door after the horse was gone, for it is undoubtedly born of rather light pocketbooks, and is a necessity, but it is to be hoped that means will be forthcoming to accentuate the wonderful out-of-doors side of the Fair.

I can not refrain from asking what is being done about a Californian wildflower display; something really compelling that will just make our visitors gasp? It could be planted this month and would have all the better chance as the first crop of weeds would be killed. What is going in the canna beds back of the California Building? Would not it be very appropriate if these were filled with our own flowers? Would not that plot look better with low growing stuff? I like cannas but I understand that back east they have them for breakfast, dinner and tea and then decorate ballrooms with them. The Sweet pea is peculiarly Californian; the seed is grown here for the world, and at San Francisco some wonderful ones were grown by our specialist Morse. Are we going to have a big show of these? Why not get some of the seedmen to make an annual display?

Of course it is too late for lots of things and we don't want lots of others, but there is time enough to do a whole lot. Probably our most efficient Park Board with their ubiquitous Superintendent Morley have thought of all this and much besides. (I hope Mr. Morley will understand that the ubiquitous is intended to be complimentary.) There is quite a decent handful of us now who want to be Californian so badly that it almost hurts, and to those who have not reached that stage let it be said that strangers expect us to be so and are sorrowful when we are not. We did not have any display of our marvelous Matilija poppy, one of the marvels of the West that is treasured elsewhere as beyond the value of orchids. It is hard to start, some say, but surely that does not excuse our Balboa Park with its thousand odd acres not having an acre or two of them. In the course of conversation lately the canyon on Sixth street, whose mutilation was to make us all rich, and its future treatment came up, and it was suggested that the Matilija Poppy should be planted freely in the bottom and that the sides should be filled with Ceanothus and Rhuses, and as time went on native bulbs, the Calchortus and Fritillarias, and vines like the Lathyrus splendens and wild clematis should be added. If the bottom could be kept real damp the Cardinal Lobelia would be gorgeous and the various mimulus and penstemon offer wonderful possibilities.

Considering the progress made in the Park the last few years almost anybody ought to be satisfied, and this is in no sense criticism, only following the intense desire to be Californian. We have pines and cypress, eucalyptus and acacia till you cannot rest, but these are the things one sees in every Pacific park where climate allows, and under and among them grow the everpresent shrubbery. Do we have to have these everywhere? The question is asked in all humility because I have seen the Herculean labor involved in getting ready for planting, and perhaps it does seem extravagant to plant a native shrub in a hole that cost a barrel of giant powder, but I would like to be able to say to the stranger whose ears I had filled with stories of fleets of merchantmen sailing away with cargoes of backcountry products, "Now lets both have a rest and walk four blocks and see what futile loveliness was here before these elegant business structures covered it up." The stranger might not always be impressed, but then he could be told how the street was cut through in spite of the opposition of some cranks and a right about face would disclose some pleasing smokestacks.

Of course I think that some day the city offices will be up there in the Park, and others think they should be but are timid about saying so. I am outspoken because I know no one pays any attention to me and I cannot do any harm even if I do no good. I like to shut my eyes and see a white group of buildings on that hill looking like Temples, approached by graceful curves, a center and an eminence. One day I was talking to a quite sensible person, not given to fits at all, and I mentioned this notion and he said to my intense surprise, "I have often thought of that but there is not room for the proper treatment in front, the city must buy the blocks to Fifth street." Since then I have adopted his vision and some day it will be a reality, then ships coming into the bay will see a monument worthy of the superbly unique situation, and know that the city must be somewhat worth while.

A long way ahead you think? Not a bit of it.

The city that dug up millions for an Exposition to run a year, the following year was a happy after thought, could do wonders for a permanent and equally unique civic center if it wanted to. When the Exposition is over, what then? Are we going to sit still and pose as the one city that kept an exposition running two years? We shall tackle something else big, and there are signs that the big thoughts of cities tend towards civic centers and the like. San Francisco is putting millions into one and when citizens generally identify themselves with their city they will want it to have of the best, just the spirit in any well ordered family. Oh yes, we want sewers and paving and a host of little things, beside the ever agitated water question. They will all come and now at the New Year it is just as well to stir the taxpayer into protest at a distant prospect, so that he gets used to the idea by degrees, and one day he will make a slip and talk of our new civic center and then he can never go back to the same position of objecting again. Further, it is only fair to the occupants of the blocks between Sixth and Fifth that will be taken over to give them plenty of notice to seek other locations.

The Rose

NUMEROUS inquiries are coming in about roses, so evidently the public is thinking about them and this month pruning should be seriously undertaken and planting and transplanting in full swing.

In spite of the fact that pruning has been touched upon in late numbers, it seems best to go over all the ground again as concisely as may be. Before a cut is made the question should be put, "Why am I going to prune?" No space will be taken up with the pruning for shape except to say that as much young mature wood as can be found and spaced should be left and a corresponding amount of old wood removed, and this seems to be a good place to say that rosebushes wear out, especially the finer hybrid teas and should be replaced by new ones when this depletion is shown by a failure to make good strong shoots.

Roses bloom on new wood, that is, they grow a shoot on which to form a bud, and primarily pruning is done to force and concentrate this new growth. You have probably noticed that when you buy good dormant two-year-old bushes they consist as far as top is concerned of two or three sturdy canes. An examination will show that other weaker growths have been removed. In the same way the bushes already growing should be cut back, leaving from two to six canes according to the vigor and the position of the canes for each one wants space to develop. All the small growth at the base should be cleanly removed, and the reserved canes cut back to three or four eyes. Strange as it may seem the weaker the growth the more it should be cut because pruning is a stimulant and concentrator. As stated last month, all cuts should be made not more than an eighth of an inch above an eye, and shape can be controlled by cutting to an eye pointing in or out. Use sharp tools and make clean cuts. The foregoing applies to bushes grown for fine blooms, polyantha varieties only want thinning and standard or tree roses are cut for shape mainly, though they must be grounded on good strong shoots, depending also on controlling the buds for symmetry.

The air is full of the names of new roses, most of which are unknown to the writer and untried by the sponsor. Once more the warning must be issued not to take up these novelties to the neglect of the old and tried. This is not meant to discourage experiment, but our conditions are not ideal for rose growing and only a limited list of varieties do well. Any local nursery knows the safe ones to plant and will be glad to advise.

Recently an interesting article appeared in the daily press about the Rose garden in the Park out from the Laurel Street entrance and judging by specimen blooms shown at Floral Association day at the Fair this would be an excellent place to study varieties; moreover the gardener must be an interesting character full of valuable information. Also it is presumed that the potpourri gardens of Mrs. Knox, back of the organ in the exposition, would also be a good reference.

After pruning, it would be wise to spade the ground in the rose beds, leaving it loose so as to get the full benefit of the rains. Possibly fertilizer is better applied in March when the sap begins to run, and if it be put on top thickly it prevents the rains going down. Mulches are wanted here in summer not winter.

Meeting Notices, page 14.

Citrus Fruit Industry Threatened

The citrus fruit growers of Florida, Alabama and other Southern States, are sounding the alarm against "Citrus Canker", a disease which threatens to wipe out the industry in the United States. It has already spread with alarming rapidity, as the following statement, issued by a committee organized to fight it, will show:

CITRUS CANKER

THIS disease, as best can be learned from reliable authorities, is native of Korea, and from that country found its way into Japan and the Philippine Islands. From Japan it was introduced into the United States on a shipment of nursery stock passing through the Custom House of the United States Government—the importation being made by a nursery concern in Texas. From Texas it was taken to Florida on a shipment of nursery seedlings and first made its appearance about three years ago. It is prevalent today in Alabama, Missippi, and Louisiana, where it no doubt spread from Texas.

Students of Horticulture, experts of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, as well as recognized authorities in Japan, have devoted much time to the study of this disease, and so far as a cure or method of control is concerned they are in the same position as our leading medical authorities occupy as to tuberculosis—nothing has been found which will effect a cure. It thrives in spite of the Bordeaux mixture, which is the strongest known solution we can apply to our trees.

To sum up a very interesting address by Dr. W. T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, delivered at Gainesville, Florida, October 6, 1915, upon the occasion of the Citrus Seminar, he stated that his only recommendation for the permanent extermination of citrus canker is destruction by fire of the groves in which infections exist and isolation of the area for a sufficient length of time to make sure the bacteria in the soil have been killed before the land is replanted.

The disease discovered in Dade and Jefferson Counties, Florida, was unknown and its destructiveness not suspected, consequently a proper quarantine of the nurseries could not be legally enforced. As soon as the dangerous nature of the disease was known, rigid quarantine was at once established, but previous to this time more than five hundred shipments from the infected nurseries had been made to almost as many different localities in Florida.

With very little exact knowledge upon which to work the growers of Dade County began their fight against this new disease. As it was somewhat similar in appearance to diseases that could be controlled by spraying, that method was first used, but it was soon found that none of the known sprays were successful. The trees were cut back to the trunks and larger branches and then painted with a strong fungicide or germicide; but when the new growth appeared it was infected as badly as ever, and it was then found that in the work of pruning, the disease had been spread by means of the tools, hands and clothing of the workmen. As a last resort, the growers began to burn the infected trees, using an oil spray on the principle of a gigantic blow torch. In this way the tree was consumed and the ground around it sterilized. This method proved effective in the extermination of the infected tree, but the cost of searching out infections and burning them was a very difficult and expensive task.

The growers of South Dade County were the first to organize effectively for carrying on the work of canker extermination. They were followed by the North Dade County Association. Hardships and sacrifices have been made by many to save property in every infected territory of Florida. A recital of some of these would mean interesting reading for the American citizen, exemplifying that spirit of citizenship which has predominated since the days of the American Revolution. There are those who have mortgaged their homes to contribute to this fight; others who have divided their property, selling one-half to save the other.

Six hundred thousand nursery trees in one county alone have been destroyed—some properties entirely effaced from existence. Thousands and thousands of grove trees ranging from one to twenty years of age, some carrying as much as twenty-five boxes of fruit, have been burned to the ground. If the property loss to date were accurately computed it would reach millions of dollars. Approximately $300,000 was subscribed, and has nearly all been spent in locating infections and destroying the trees so found. Yet this "grim reaper" of the citrus industry continues to spread up and down the East Coast of Florida, and new infections are appearing in other parts of the State, traceable in every instance to trees originating in the nursery which brought in the infected foreign shipment.

From two small infections, one in North Florida and the other in South Florida, which

were brought into the State in November, 1911, the disease has spread to such an extent that to date it has been found in seventeen counties of Florida. It has also spread over practically all the citrus districts of Alabama, Louisiana, Missippi and Texas. Citrus Canker is more contagious than smallpox, more infectious than typhoid, and to the citrus tree is more deadly than the bubonic plague is to man. It comes as a thief in the night. It is carried by so many agencies that prevention of its spread is impossible so long as a single infection exists. Birds, grasshoppers, dogs, cattle and the human agency are most responsible for its dissemination. A bird, alighting for a moment on an infected tree, will carry the citrus canker germ a mile or more into an adjacent grove if it is so directed.

Just about one year ago the growers of Florida, realizing that this was a State fight and no longer the problem of one locality exclusively, raised, through voluntary subscriptions from the growers and the affiliated citrus interests, approximately $100,000. Prior to that time thousands had been raised by the individual counties to carry on the work of canker eradication in those districts where infections were found in groves owned by their citizens. Of this $100,000, approximately $22,000 came from the Federal Government in Washington—the government appropriating $35,000 to aid in the fight, giving $22,000 to Florida and the balance to the other states affected. This amount was considered sufficient to carry on the fight until the Florida State Legislature convened in April. When that body met it appropriated $125,000 for immediate use and created the State Plant Board, which assumed entire charge of the work. This fund is now being expended at the rate of $16,000 per month and will be exhausted by February, 1916—if not sooner. The Florida Legislature does not convene again until April, 1917, and the prevention of the spread of citrus canker is now considered beyond the assistance of state aid.

Under the auspices of the State Plant Board the Plant Commissioner has destroyed thousands of trees. Recent investigations of the pathologists, however, show beyond controversy that the cultures of these bacteria live and thrive in the soil, should it become contaminated, for several months thereafter and continue to spread to adjoining trees. Within the past two weeks three centers of infections have developed in Hillsborough County—one of eighty trees, one of two trees and another of seven trees. A study of the map shows these centers of infections in other counties indicates that the scope of territory is constantly enlarging, and where groves at first developed an infection on only one tree, it has now become necessary to remove several hundred trees. In one territory, owing to the lack of funds, regular weekly inspections were abandoned for two months, and upon the inspector's return more than five hundred new infections were found.

Thus it will be observed that the present method of destroying only the infected trees in a grove does not accomplish the desired result, and complete eradication can only take place through confiscation and destruction by fire of every tree in the area immediately surrounding the infection. This means a complete loss of property to the owner, but if the disease is not checked in this manner the grove will, of course, be subjected to a like fate eventually, and in the meanwhile adjacent property is becoming infected and the industry drawing nearer its end. This disease not alone affects the leaves, twigs, limbs and trunks of the trees, but the fruit also. The fruit from canker infested trees is worthless, and is not marketed, but, in all cases, destroyed at the grove.

This recital of conditions in Florida is typical of what is to be found in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and, knowing the wonderful rapidity with which the disease spreads, the States of Arizona and California are also badly threatened. This movement toward the extermination of citrus canker from the United States is joined in and concurred by the adjoining states in which it exists. The proposition is economic —it has to do directly with the cost of living. The citrus industry of this country is hanging in the balance. Canker is fast spreading over the Orient and other citrus countries, and if the industry is preserved in the United States, we will be in a position to supply not only the market of our country, but also the markets of the world. If not preserved, citrus fruits from only a few foreign countries will be available at greatly increased prices.

This proposition vitally affects a large area in the United States and hundreds of thousands of happy and prosperous farmers, many of whom have spent a life-time in bringing their properties to the present state of development. This disease is a menace to the entire industry of all citrus producing states in the country, and if not checked NOW, while within human power and without great loss to the government, it will depreciate the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of land and render useless millions of dollars invested in packing houses and other equipment, with the result that thousands of persons who have been educated and trained in that line of work will be forced out of employment.

At a meeting in Gainesville, Florida, October 6th, where several hundred growers from all Florida were assembled, a committee of five was appointed and charged with the responsibility of presenting this condition to the Congress of the United States and

Continued on Page 16

The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager

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JANUARY MEETING

The January Meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, the 25th, at the Frank Salmons residence, 2440 C Street. The subjects for discussion are, (a) "Growing plants from seed." (b) "Pruning."

FEBRUARY MEETING

The February meeting will be with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blochman, First and Thorn Sts., on Tuesday evening, the 15th. Subjects, (a) "Roses—how to plant and prune. (b) "Lawns."

The Flower Garden

Miss Mary Matthews

WITH the rains and cool weather that we are having just now, planting can be done along all lines. Trees and shrubs, except the extra tropical ones can be put in, herbaceous plants divided, hardy borders rearranged, manured and mulched. In dividing clumps of herbaceous plants take where practical from the outer edge of the clump as this is the new growth and usually much more vigorous than from the center or older portion.

Large clumps of cannas can be separated, cutting out all the old stocks that have bloomed. Spring catalogues have already made their appearance and as usual offer a number of novelties along with the old favorites. One reliable house offers Impatiens Oliverii, a free grower with very large orchid like flowers, pale lavender in color. The Impatiens grow freely from either cuttings or seeds, are constant bloomers and very pretty in a north bed or border amongst the ferns and begonias. Another thing that promises well is Cuphea Violaca. We all know the old Cuphea or cigar plant. This is a new and improved variety with very large, and as its name indicates, violet flowers. When ordering bulbs for summer blooming, don't forget to include some Clidanthus Fragrans, really a small fragrant yellow Amaryllis, and also the Acidanthera by-color very pretty slightly fragrant and a late summer bloomer.

Plant seeds of Asters this month for early summer bloom. Sow them in boxes, fill with good, rich soil, finely pulverize, make shallow drills and whiten the drills with air-slacked lime, to keep insects and worms from the roots. When out of the seed leaf, transplant into other boxes, giving good soil at all times with sufficient moisture, but do not allow the water to stand at the roots.

For early flowering, start your tuberous begonias, either in shallow boxes or in damp moss. Spring blooming bulbs and tubers should be looked after every few days. Keep the soil loosened around the roots. Be careful not to injure the bulbs nor in any way check the growth of the foliage or bloom stems. Watering overhead just before blooming time tends to lengthen the flower stems.

Anemones and Ranunculus can still be planted. I am very much interested in some Anemones I have which are now in bloom. Four seasons ago they were planted and bloomed at the regular time, that is, about March. They have been left in the ground ever since, and are in a spot that is irrigated regularly through the summer. Each spring they appear, bloom and disappear. This season, though, they are unusually early. If we could add Anemones to our standbys that can be left in the ground, it would be quite an item. One objection raised frequently to the growing of these things is that they have to be lifted each season and replanted. I am more and more of the opinion that where one has a small garden, limited time or means, it is far better to eliminate what might be called "small stuff", that is, the things that have to be renewed each season, such as annuals or the ordinary perennials, and plant only a few choice shrubs or small trees that will give us bloom or beautiful foliage at different periods. Among them might be berried shrubs or something with unusually fine fall foliage, or maybe with pronounced fragrance, and along with these put in the more enduring bulbs, Amaryllis Belladonna, Crinums, Agapanthus, Freesias and Narceissus in sorts. If this were done, our gardens would furnish us with blooms and beauty and with pleasure, and best of all some time for rest and quiet, when we could sit and just enjoy what we have accomplished without the harrowing thought of all that ought to be done if we were not so tired. Still it is a healthy tiredness, this business of gardening.

The Vegetable Garden

By WALTER BIRCH

JANUARY is one of the best planting months in the year for everything that is fairly hardy and that can withstand the comparatively small amount of cold that we experience in the neighborhood of San Diego. It looks now as though it would be a good planting season, in spite of the fact that we have had somewhat cold rains and a certain amount of frost in the lower lying lands. The great fact is, that we have had the rains, which, under any conditions, are the greatest asset we can have in San Diego county.

At present, owing to the coldness of the ground and the long cold nights, plant growth is very slow, but just as soon as the atmosphere warms up a little and you get your ground well cultivated, things will grow fast enough. There is a splendid chance now to finish spading and manuring and plant more of all the principal vegetables. There is no better month for getting out your cabbage and cauliflower plants, also asparagus and rhubarb roots. Towards the end of the month you will be able to procure tomato plants if you have not raised any yourself. A few planted at that time will give you an early supply of this delicious vegetable. The Earliana is a good variety to start with, later on you can try Burpee's Matchless and Ponderosa, or Beefsteak.

January is the best all-around month to plant your deciduous fruit trees. They are as nearly dormant now as they ever get in this part of the world, and are much better planted in your home orchard, becoming established and getting ready to make a start just as soon as the sap begins to flow, than when heeled in in a nursery yard and planted out when getting over the comparatively short dormant period. In laying out the family orchard, do not plant your trees closer than fifteen feet apart. Dig wide, deep holes, say 3x3 feet, and soften up the soil in the bottom of the hole so as to encourage the roots to strike down. Leave the middle of the hole higher than the sides (it is easier to spread out the roots when you do this) and fill in first with the surface soil. It is usually richer than the soil from the bottom of the hole. If you use manure, be sure it is well rotted, and either mix it well with the soil, or spread on the surface around the tree. Plant your trees an inch or two deeper than they were in the nursery, and prune them back to a height of three or four feet, cutting the branches carefully to the right bud to give the proper shape to the tree you are beginning to form. Most people are so afraid to prune severely at first that they start a straggling tree that will never develop a decent head or bear up a good crop of fruit. The present month is all right for setting out your citrus trees for the family orchard, oranges, lemons and grape fruit. You can also plant your berries and guavas, etc., not forgetting the Feijoa, or Pineapple Guava. Make another planting of gladiola bulbs, and set out some of the beautiful tuberous rooted begonias for your lath house or shady place; also tube roses.

Garden Helps

By GEO. P. HALL

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(*Continued from Page 13*)

seek at their hands an adequate appropriation to meet the situation now—while it may be considered in its incipiency—rather than continue to exert the feeble effort of the past and lose the fight entirely. This committee has undertaken the task with a determination to present the cold facts as they exist to every representative and senator in the Congress of the United States, being firm in the belief that they will recognize in this great menace to the citrus industry a privilege which devolves upon them in the performance of their duties as statesmen. We submit that it is wise and economical to take up this problem NOW, while it is within the reach of human power to exterminate the disease, rather than to wait and lose an industry which, to Florida, represents in value three hundred and fifty million dollars, and in the United States more than a billion dollars.

TO AID RURAL TEACHERS IN SOUTH

To assist teachers in southern rural schools in making their courses of study fit more closely with the farm and home interest of the children, the United States Department of Agriculture will shortly publish a professional paper, "Exercises with Plants and Animals for Southern Rural Schools." This bulletin, No. 305, is in no sense a textbook but is designed merely to be a guide for the teacher. It provides work in studying and observing plants and animals for each of the first five grades. The subjects to be studied by the pupils under the direction of the teacher are arranged by months in such a way that the subject matter may be studied at the time of the year when it is most interesting to the children.

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CASSANDRA is sulking in a corner, not because of the rain, but she hates the "Eugenics" practised at Rosecroft. She has just been shut up with the fourth husband and finds him young and silly. What is the use of winning prize after prize if you cannot be sure who your husband is from one month to another. Life is hardly worth living these days, and so many other birds got prizes at Los Angeles, 32 of them, that it is almost a distinction not to win.

Chickens are too numerous any way at Rosecroft and now is your chance to get some at reasonable rates, or eggs to put under your old hen before you make soup of her. A new mating list is being printed, perhaps you can get one.

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